## FULL OF FIGHT

GACRAMENTO STRIKERS READY TO BATTLE WITH TROOPS.

Grave Fears of Desperate Conflict Between Federal Troops and Turbulent A. R. U. Men.

Uncle Sam's Expedition Against the Strikers Sails Out From Frisco Fully Armed for War.

News of Approach of Soldiery Inflames the Railroad Men, Who Declare They Will Resist All Attempts of Troops to Move Trains. Three Thousand Strikers Armed With Rifles Await the Appreach of the Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.-There are many conservative men of affairs here who fear and believe that temorrow will develope a desperate conflict between federal soldiers and the striking American Railway men and their allies. Sacramento is the threatening point. The seriousness of the situation is shown in the warlike precautions that the army authorities have taken. Up to 11 o'clock this morning the federal authorities had made every move in secret. At about that hour the big ferry boat Alameda steamed out from the Oakland mole and steered directly across the bay to the Presidio wharf. At 11:45 steamer had effected a landing and there was all the noise and bustle of an embarkation of horse and infantry. Two troops of cavalry and five batteries of light artiflery were tushed on board. Gatting guns and two Hotohkiss cannons were in evidence and Colonel Graham, commandant at the Presidio, was personally in mean of the expedition. The Alameda with the formidable looking cargo steamed direct toward the mouth of the Sartamentroops of cavalry and five batteries of light direct toward the mouth of the Sacramento river, but so guarded had the army authorities been that it was not known until she entered the river channel whether her destination was the state capital or expected. Oakland. It is not probable that the troops can be landed at Sacramento before

The publication of President Cleve-The publication of President Cleva-land's proclamation, extending the condi-tions of martial law to California, caused incesse excitement in Sagramento, but this afternoon when it became positively known that Colonel Graham and his soldiers to the number of over 300 were already enroute to reinforce the state troops at the state capital, the excitement there became wild and ominous. The strikers grew londer in their threats to resist any further attempt of the troops to clear the railroad yards and depot and clear the railroad yards and depot and their leaders loudly proclaimed that the

Southern Partile company would not be permitted to move its trains.

Nor were the hostile demonstrations confined to talk alone. Armed men soon appeared in the streets. As if in preparation for battle they transferred their guns and ammunition from their store house on A Street to their headquarters. and ammunition from their store house on A street to their headquarters nearer the railroad yards. No attempt at concealment was made, The strikers marched boldly through the strikers marched boldly through the strikers hearing their weapons on their sounders and they were loudly cheered by handreds of symmathizers. It is trikers that the A R, U. arsenal holds at least sixteen hundred rifles and short guns and quantities of ammunities. They atland on the brink and short "Dutty, dutty; tum an' det a tratter," and every few minutes one of them falls in. which they had collected at Donemuir. Red Binff and Sissons. Another train from Tencker, also brought in guns and amunition. This afternoon a number of strikers were practicing with their rifles on the Yolo side of the river. There are now over 5 000 of these strikers in Si the United States marshals and police on Tuesday last a complete victory over m than a thans and state militiamen on the following day, they are in the mood to realst the United States regulars tomorrow.

The steamer Alameda with 300 soldiers from the Presidie, strived at Mare Ialand duck dread this afternoon and take out 300 marines.

Then the Alameda steamed around the toy ship. point and the men were transferred to two Bacramento river steamers witch had been lying in wait. One troop of caralry was landed on each bank and will march to Sacramento slong the river as an ad vance guard to these boats. tie at Mare Island received orders ceed to Sacramento and leaving the cor duct of the campaign to his discretion. It is anticipated that the strikers will ar-tempt to interfere with the progress of the troop, but as each boat carries Gailing strikers on the river is not leared and the gunnd on shore will prevent off-naive operations. There was some lides of transporting troops from Valido by Irain, but as shown as the strikers at Santi Valido heard they were coming they killed and a sloop on the of squarely smidships. clickes, thus effectively blocking the

arieston, Monterey, Thetis, Marion and letendonco were landed at Mare Island leavist drill. They comptise about 300 men and will leave for Oakland tonight. in the face of the general preparations of the strikers for resistance, the attitude of the Locomotive Engineers is attracting pulled it down under the water. hood waited upon General Superintendent Fillmore at a cramento this morning and sonounced that they were ready to return to work at a moment's notice. Superintendent Fillmore promised to notify them if he decided to accept their services.

At all points in the state says Sarra.

if he decided to accept their services.

At all points in the state save Sacramento and possibly Oakland the events of today have turned in favor of the railroad company. At Oakland no trains were moved. The strikers and railroad officials there are auxiously awaiting the appearance of the United States marines that have been ordered to that point. In this give and San Lorentz to that point. rity and San Jose, passenger to flie was jesumed today over the coast division. Railroad officials say freight trains will be moved temorrow. At no point on coast division was violence offer d by strikers. In Southern California the blockade is broken. Local trains are run-ning on both the Santa Fe and Sou hern ern overland train yesterday and morning and the Southern Pacif patched its New Orleans special from Los

### STRIKERS WILL RETURN.

Southern Pacific Employes Offer Their

Service to Manager Towne. SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 10 - Harry render. Kdex, chearman of the mediation commit-tee, tonight sent the following dispatch to General Manager Towns of the Southern ity, and composed many murches for

We, the members of the American Railway union, will move and see safely to their destination all trains including local, overland, mad, passenger and freigns that some now out and those who have been duscharged for refusing to handle Pullmans.

the dispatch is to refute the assertion of she Southern Pacific company that the friends.

strikers have at all times persistently re used to take out any trains.

A large number of strikers are patrolling the river banks to warn the men of the approach of the steamer carrying United States troops. It is thought that the steamer will not reach here until tomorrow

BOYCOTT BRIEFS.

Galveston, Texas, July 10—The American Railway union today passed a resolution to the effect that they would prevent the Santa Fe pulling Pullman sleepers by force. A mob of several hundred congreforce. A most of several numbers congregated at the depot and undertook to uncouple the sleepers. Falling in this they end-avored to drug the firement from the cab, but were prevented by the police. More trouble is looked for temorrow

Tolkho, O., July 10 - The second day of the strike has resulted in a complete tiern of every road in the city, so far as freigh traffic is concerned. The last to come on were the men in the Pennsylvania rards No disturbance has occurred as yet. Pass enger trains are moving as usual on all conds save the Toledo and Ohio Central, where there is some delay.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—The Chiago and Ewstern Illinois is having much

trouble in tunning its trains. A north bound mail train is now held by a mob of 400 at Brazil, and defentles have been sent there to release the train. Deputy Keat-ing, located at Clinton, wired that he looked for trouble tonight and requested

sid, SPOKANE, Wash., July 10.—United Sales froops have been sent into the Coeur d' Alene mines to prevent threatened trouble. Company C, and part of company E, Fourteenth infantry from Van Conver, under command of Major Burke left here for Wallace today. The troops

are equipped for field service.
CHICAGO, July 10.—Governor Altgeld tonight wired Adjutant General Orendorff tonight wired Adjutant General Orendorii in this city to purchase for the state all the 45 and 50 calture rifles to be found in Chicago and to ship them to points to be designated by the governor. Ten rounds of ammunition will be sent with each rifle. CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—The firemen of the Big Four on the St. Louis division are reported going out tonight as fast as their trains arrive. Their places are being readened to forestall some of the danger are needed to forestall some of the danger are needed to forestall some of the danger.

Expected.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10.—The trouble on the from Monntain road is over.

New Onleans, July 10.—All but one switchman of the Queen and Crescent

The law as it is must first be vindicated.

# TRIALS OF A LONE DUCK.

Compelled to Fight Murderoes Toy Ships-Ris Victory.

The children up at the pond at Sev-enty-sixth street, on the east side of the park, have great fun with the solitary duck inhabitant. This duck has none of the shyness of the squirrels. He is a bold and brazen bird, and will make fatile attempts to climb up the perpendicular stonework surrounding the

in queer shapes at twenty-five cents a bored to death by the necessity of look-ing after their French nursemaids, purpose of fattening that duck on sweet

and every few minutes one of them falls in

The duck doesn't let this disturb him.

Undoubtedly he would soon grow so fat that he couldn't paddle but for the enforced exercise he gets every afternoon. Then children of a larger growth come and sail toy ships when there is wind, and if there is one thing that the duck dreads more than another it is a

No sooner is one set in the water than, squawking, quacking and flap-ping his wings, he flees to the uttermost corner, only to find another there, perhans.

His afternoons are one wretched succession of wild twistings and turnings and divings.

One day last week, having been hemmed in a corner by three boats, he troops, but as each load carries Gatling and Hetekiss guns, an attack from the dived and came up outside the block-strikers on the river is not leared and the mais, only to find a ministure schooner ade, only to find a ministure schooner bearing down on him.

With a squawk of dismay he swerved, and a sloop on the other tack took him

Down he dived deep, staved there for a few seconds, and just as his head s afternoon the crews from the came out of the water a big sloop bumped into him. Then there was trouble.

His duckship arose, and then there

Then he grabbed the jib, tore that off, tackled the mainsail and ripped it up the middle, and with a note of triumph flapped a big wing over the stern and timed the boat over.

Flushed with triumph he proceeded eisurely to demolish the rigging and all else breakable or tearable, while from the bank the walls of the shinowner were wafted afar on the air. -N.

### SOME FAMOUS WIDOWS.

THERE is a Hebrew tradition that Eve survived Adam, and was therefore, the first widow.

names of three hundred and twentysix widows who either reigned in their own names or as regents. THE mother of the Gracel remained a

THE list of sovereigns record the

widow that she might give her whole time to the education of her sons.

Mas. Arma Beny was a widow when she wrote the dramasand postry which excite the disgust of every present-day EXPURSE DOWAGER ATGUSTA WAS, IN

the Prussian array. Boardona was a widow when she lad the great revolt which nearly ended

Tota has Ex-Empress Economy of Propos en our position since the beginning of lives in retirement in England, with he strike."

Knox states that his object in sending occasional visits to the confinent. She he dispatch is to refute the assertion of and Victoria are warm personal

Judge Grosscop Delivers a Lengthy Charge Directing Grand Jury to Investigate Whether Insurrec-

tion Against Government Exists and Who Brought it About-Exhaustive Inquiry Set on Foot to Place Responsibility.

LAW IS IN MOTION

FEDERAL GRAND JURY MOETS TO

INVESTIGATE STRIKE.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- A special federal engthy charge delivered by the judge diects the grand jury to investigate whether an insurrection against the government exists, and if so who brought it sabout. When all the grand jurors had been sworn they were sworn as to their duties by Judge Grosscup, as follows:

themen of the grand jury: You have been summoned here to in quire whether any of the laws of the United States within this judicial district have been violated. You have come into an atmosphere and amid occurrences that may well cause reasonable men to question whether the government and laws of the United States are yet supreme. Thanks to resolute manhood and to that enlightened intelligence which perceives the ne-cessity of a vindication of law before any other adjustments are possible, the gov-ernment of the United States is still su-

are reported going out tonight as fast as their trains arrive. Their places are being filled. The Big Four issued an order tonight closing all shops on its branches, throwing out 3,000 men.

New York, July 10.—There was a short meeting of the heads of the central labor inton in Charendon hall tonight. Resolutions were adopted endersing the acts of the American Railway notion and calling upon the government to nationalize the railways and telegraph lines.

Sacramento, July 10.—Attorney General Hart, legal adviser to the strikers, nas compacted men negator to forestall some of the dangerous tendencies of current industrial girds in the incension in the insurrection in the insurre for Secremento.

DALLAS, July 10.—The situation here continues to improve. All trains are moving on time and no further trouble is threat? With the questions behind pres

The law as it is must first be vindicated

practice as it ought to be can be efcitally bought about. Government by
we is imperied and that issue is paraount. The protect itself and
authority as a government of the United
ates has laws, first to protect itself and
authority as a governmental laws.
For the former purpose—namely, to procitally and its authority over those
profit is authority over those
profit The law as it is must first on violence before we turn aside to inquire how law, or practice as it ought to be can be effectually brought about. Government by law is imperiled and that issue is paramount. The government of the United States has laws, first to protect itself and its authority as a government, and secits authority as a government, and secondy, to protect its authority over those agreeies to which under the constitution and laws it extends governmental laws.

For the former purpose—namely, to protect itself and its authority as a government—It has enacted that "every person who entires, sets on foot, assists or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States pond in the hope of finding a cracker.

Crackers are his chief article of diet.

Not ordinary crackers, but fancy ones government of the United States; or government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, binder or delay the execution of any of the laws of the United States, contrary to an horter "challes risked with certain pounties" and the risked with certain pounties." herein named. 'Insurrection is a rising gainst civil or political authority; the pen and active opposition of a number of

The duck doesn't let this disturb him, however. His mind and soul are on crackers, sweet crackers in animal shapes preferred, but in the absence of these he'll cat anything from bread crust to doughnuts.

In the duck doesn't let this disturb him, how with a laws of the United States for the twelve, with full power to determine they have in good faith determined that they bare not, then, so far as the before the court. If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons the first they only to continue or quit, and that they only to continue or quit, and they or quit or quit or quit or qu before the court. If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons have outlinly obstructed or retarded the such offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general upraining in that particular locality, and as threatees for the time being the civil and political authority, then the fact of an insurrect on within the measure of the law has been explained in the persons as would constitute a fact of an insurrect on within the measure of the law has been explained in the regarder of the law has gone and the regarder of the law has gone and the regarder of the law has g the fact of an instruce on within the instance would only be aggravated by the law has been established, and he who by speech, writing, processes of other inducements assists in getting it in foot, or carrying it along, or give it aid of comfort, is guilty of a violation of law. If it appears to you, therefore, applying it is not necessary that there should be lowed in the foot of the law of the law of the law. If it appears to you, therefore, applying the life brought to your attention, that any will be brought to your attention, that any time.

e other provisions of law designed to are other provisions of law designed to protect these particular agencies which come within governmental control. To these I will now cell your attention.

The mails are in the special keeping of the government and laws of the United States. To lusture unhindered transmission, it is made an offense to "knowingly and writing distance the manage of the ad wilfully obstruct the passage of the is also provided that "if two or more

It is also provided that "If two or more persons conspire together to commit any offense against the United States, and one or more of such parties do any act to affect the object of the conspiracy," the parties thereto shall be subject to a penalty. Any person willully or knowingly duing any act which contributes or is calculated to contribute to obstructing at findering the mail service, willingly to a knowner, takes part in such as or knowingly, takes part in such art, matter how triviat, if intentional, is actly in visition of the first of these ovisions, and any person who comspires one or more other persons who sub-

What constitutes conspiracy to hinder mion places the regulation of esti-tion places the regulation of esti-se introduced to several works and be-sent the states and foreign cetter-sian to keeping of the United States ennuest. Anything which is designed to transported for commercial pur-per from one state to another and is commercial transaction, and any cut

time, or for a day only. The law draws corneys piled up information against no distinction in this respect. Commerce doffers in the United States district a toroff into character is intended to be free. except when subject to regulations by

law, at all times and for all periods. Temporary restreint is, therefore, as intellectual as permanent, and practical restraint by actually restraint by actually restraint by actually restraint by actually restraint as that which flows from the

oriminal as that which flows from the arrangements of business and organization. Any physical interference, therefore, which has the effect of restraining any passenger, car or thing constituting an element of later-state commerce forms the foundation for this off-use.

But to complete this off-use, as also that of conspiracy to obscruct the mails, there must exist in addition to the resolve or purpose the element of criminal conspiracy.

waat is original conspiracy? If it shall appear that any two or more persons cor-ruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the trains carrying the mails and interstate commerce should be forci-bly arrested, obstructed and restrained, would clearly constitute conspira y

If it shall appear to you that two or more persons corruptly or wrongrully greed with each other that the employed the several railreads carrying the mails CHICAGO, July 10.—A special federal and inters are commerce should quit, and grand jury to investigate the strike was sworn in today by Judge Grosscup. The lengthy charge delivered by the judge diling their places, such would constitute a ouspiracy.

to organize. Each man in America is a fraeman, and so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others he has the right to do with that which is his what he pleases. In the highest seuse a man's arm is his own, and aside from contract relations no one but himself can direct when it shall be but to work or shall be dropped to rest. The individual option to work or to quit is the imperishable right of a free man. But the raising or dropping of the arm is the result of a will that resides in the brain, and much as we desire that such will should remain our civil structure is strained to the entirely independent there is no mandate of law which reverse their association.

we desire that such will should remain entirely independent there is no mandate of law which prevents their association with others in response to a higher will. The individual may feel himself alone unequal to cope with the conditions that confront him, or unable to comprehend the myrist of considerations that ought to control his conduct. He is entitled to the highest ware the strategy of work or cessation from work may bring, and the limitations upon his intelligence and opportunities may be such that he does not choose to stand upon his own perception of strategic or other conditions. His right to choose a leader, one who observes, thinks and wills for him—a brain skilled to observe his interest—is no greater preteitlon than that which is recognized in every other department of industry. So far, and within reasonable limits, associations of this character are not only lawful, but are, in my judgment, beneficial when they do not restrain individual liberty and are under enlightened and conscious leadership. But they are subject to the same laws as other associations, The leaders to whom are given the vast power of judging and acting for the ment of power of judging and acting for the ment of the issues growing out of the recent of the issues growing out of the re

mension should be so protentous as to two or more persons by concert, insisted or ng as lookely the authority of the United to these men, or whether they did them onder the guise of trustees or londers of an initial or civil power of the United association to which these men belonged. association to water these recention of its atter appears, you may inquire what the civil was and are in such force that the civil whether their auts and conduct in that respect were in faithful and consideration in the common cause and the victory will be one of peace when it is a considerable military force is reduced to accomplish that result, they be were simply a ruse of that authority as a

rems insurents and every person who knowingly leades, althou about them, no matter want his motives may be, is likewise an insurgent.

The penalty is severe and as I have said is designed to product the government and its authority from direct attack. There clearly at once appears. appear, if any person is known to have be-traced the trust of these tolling men, and their acts fall within the definition of crime, as I have given it to you, it is alike the interest, the pleasure and the duty of every citizen to bring them to swift and

heavy punishment.
I wish sgain, in conclusion, to impress pon you the fact that the present emergvisitated the law moder the rules I have laid down, it needs no vindication; but if there has been such violation there should be quick, prompt and adequate induct-

I confess the problems which are made ously avoid rioning. I confess the problems which are made the occasion or protext for the present disturbances have not received the consideration they deserve. It is our dust as citizens to take them and by maddle and courageous disunstant, ascertain what wrongs exist and what remedies can be applied. But neither the existence of such problems nor the neglect of the public higherto to adequately consideration justifies the violation of law or the branching on of general lawlessness. Let cing on of general lawlessness. Let list restore peace and punish the ders of the law and then the atmos-

to ose who have real grievances. First nureate the law. Until that is done no her questions are in order. At the conclusion of the lengthy charge

Since I have prepared these instruccovers offences of this nature. And person offending under the law to a similar machiner can be indiced. Remember, goaling

numerice and any commerce is an offense one in Figure 1 of the further and and commerce is an offense one in Fulled Stages.

Our estudie a to produint, limit, confine obtained a thing; the restraint may be obtained a thing; the restraint may be obtained at the produint, limit or average for all of the produint, limit or average for all of the produint, limit or average for all of the produint of the religion of the pure states and desired to keep unarreless of the pure states of the

A MILLION MEN APPEALED TO TO AID THE STRIKE,

Grand Master Workman Sovereign Issues His Order to All Knights of Labor to Cease Work Until the Conflict Originating in the Strike of Pullman Employes Shall Have Been Settled-His Proclamation to the Faithful.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- Knights of Labor throngoout the country numbering nearly 1,000,000 men have been called upon to I recognize, however, the right of labor s rike for the cause of organized labor. General Master Workman Sovereign issued an order late this evening to all members of the organization to cease

strike of the Pullman employes, and you are further requested not to return to power of judging and acting for the members are simply, in that respect, their trustee; their conduct must be judged like that of other trustees, by the extent of their lawful authority and the good faith with which they have executed it. No man in his individual right can lawfully demand and insist upon conduct by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights.

The railroads carrying the mails and interstate commerce have a right to the

sure probable success, to constitute an entraction. It is, however, that the sing should be in opposition to the exemption of the laws of the United States as should be so formidable for the time whether they did these acts as strangers. The dignity of labor and all the wholld be so formidable for the time whether they did these acts as strangers. emeripate dignity of labor and an en-greed. The dignity of labor and an en-victories won in the past are at stake in this present confirm. I be seekly you to be true to your obligations in this hour of trial. Court the co-operation of the gen-

> J. R. Sovenmon, Grand Master Workman. All Knights of Labor assemblies here, cage were notified by the district master are is workman to take action on the plan You slighted at the recent labor conference, all

members being adjured to maintain peace WEAVER CHIMES IN.

Chricago, July 10.—At the headquarters of the Knights of Labor telegrams were received from all the larger cities today. All the mininges were of the treat emoun

ing nature for the union. One dispatch from Des Molnes was signed by J. R. Weaver and read as follows:

"The relicioni kings, conscious of imcases behind the flag. firm, I again warn all you men to vigor-

Reliefe of the Hindus.

In proof of how much belief is a thing of environment the wise men point to the Hindus. With all castes of Hindus it was a matter of religion that the body of a snake accidentally killed should be burned as it may have been the incarnation of a Brahmin. This belief was held by all good Hindus till the British government began to offer a reward for the heads of renomnes spakes, when every mother's son of a Hindus instantly went back on all the snakes' heads he could get. The Hindus have the utmost veneration for their deceased grandfathers and their thice up their existence after death in the body of a smake, but that does not saulies. Nay, some of the more enterprising Hindus have gone into the bustare bred for the roward that attaches gripmen. to their heads .- N. Y. Times.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria. CO FIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, July 10.—The senate in executive session today made public the following confirmations: Edward Hackett of Oskiand, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at San Francisco.

Assistant Surgeon B W. Brown of California, to be past assistant surgeon in the murine hospital service.

Registers of the lend office: J. P. Dunn at San Francisco; J. C. Gamble, at Humboth, Cal.

Postmaster: R. J. Bost, Stillwater, O. T.

SCISM C DISTURBANCES Fifty Persons Killed and Many Injured by Earthquake.

LONDON, July 11,-The correspondent of

he Standard at Constantinople says: At the moment of the first earthquake, I was to the dining room of the O teman. Sud-denly the whole structure rocked to and fro violently. In company with others I hastened to the staircase. Another vioxpecied the huge bull-ling to fall burying in its ruins the terrified people within its walls. When I reached the street a most extraordinary spectacle presented likelf. People with terrar depicted on their faces were running in all directions. Everyondy was talking of the disasters which had occurred in other portlans of the railways and coal fields and the adoption of the doctrine of the second loss of the faces were come and the second of the faces and coal fields and the adoption of the doctrine of the second loss of the faces and coal fields and the adoption of the doctrine of the second loss of the faces.

ing; each was accompanied by a lond runibling noise which I at first look for the crash of falling buildings. Several houses (ell in Stamboul. In Galata the shock was severe and the near quays were reduced to ruin. Many persons were kinled and injured.

The shock was felt in its tull the villages bordering on the Bosphurus and the Sea of Mamora. Most of the buildings there suffered damage and some were ruined compistely. It is believed fifty persons have just their lives and that the injured far exceeds that figure loss to proper will be very large. There have also been severe shocks of

There have also been severe shocks of earthquake in Smyras, the Island of Sc o, and in the Dardanelles.

Telegraphic communication between those places and Constantiples has been cut off and details have not been received. The Daily News' correspondent says:

"Yesterday's carthquakes were the severest that have been felt here within living names." living memory.

WHEN TRAVILING

Whether on pleasure bent, or business take on every trip a buttle of Syrup or Fig. as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kutneys, firer and bowels, prevent-ing fevers, headsches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c, and 31 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

SCHOOL LIFE IN ARMENIA. Children Have to Work Harder and De Not Learn as Rapidly. There are two classes of schools in

Armenia, private and public. The private schools begin at sunrise and end books vary from a bible, a prayer book to a newspaper, and when a pupil has learned all in his own text-book he exchanges it with another student, and

the end of the four years' course the children leave school scarcely knowing how to read. This is not owing to the lack of intelligence on the children's part, but the result of the defective system in teaching them.

The first did not know the religiously were under obligations to mult the cars.

Mr. I first content the religiously companies.

system in teaching them. e as those in America, with the man than P eral sections of the country. Even the

softness, freedom from putresciple or ganic matter, and stability in storage. For instance, says the Literary Digesta colorless and perfectly clear ground water, especially when high in not trates, will, if confined in open reservoir, promote and support a more vigorous growth of organisms and may be come fouled and populated to a much come fouled and populated to a much ground prover than second restore the caraburned by more assent than will many surface. greater extent than will many surface waters similarly confined and either deeply colored by dissolved vegetable matter, or loaded with clay and sand in suspension. Likewise, a water meeting the requirements of the popular standard, but containing much lime and ing peroxide of loon will cause much from the and annoyance by the deposits of iron rust in the distribution pipes, and will prove very unsatisfactory is law is enforced. washing and cocking.

GRIPMEN ARE ONE-SIDED.

Half of Their Redies Developed by Hand-Hog the Heavy Levers. "All the gripmen necessarily must be muscular," said a big Chicago cabla train driver recently. 'for the physical exertion is great and a weak man could not stand the strain. It's a sort of one-sided trade, though, if a fellow sticks to it long he gets bigger on the right side of his body than on the left, for the pulling and pushing, hashing and jerking are done mostly with that side. I don't know any man who's been at the work long enough to become really deformed by it but I've een many gripmen who were plainly larger, heavier, more museular on the right side, especially in the shoulder, seen the phenomenal enlargement—the gripmen's trun," the boys call it-on the left side, for the simple reason that left-handed men into their enlewlations. There are no left-handed grip cars; cor sequently there are no left-handed

White Printing Maker of White Post, Va., who died a few days ago, was a granden of Bichard Kicher Meade, one of Washington's aids-de-camp in the revolutionary war.

### RIDING HIS HOBBY

SENATOR PUTTER DISCUS ES SOME POPULIST SCHEMES.

Resolution Looking to Government Control of Railways Laid Before the Senate-Arraigus Congress for its Defense of Monopolies and Its Stand Against the People, and is Not Surprised That

the Nation Wants

a Change.

Washington, July 10 - When the sen ate me, today and after the transpecton of

work until the conflict originating in the strike of the Polliman employes shall have order:

CHICAGO, July 10.

To the Reights of Labor of America.

GREETING—A crisis has been reached in the affairs of this nation that endangers the prace of the republic. Every fiber in our civil structure is strained to the breaking point. The shalows of factional harred haver over our fair land with terrible foreboding. The arrogant lash of superiority is being applied by the corporations with relentless fary and the chasses is most violent, which were fest this mornations with relentless fary and the chasses is locks, the last two being the most violent, which were fest this mornations with relentless fary and the chasses is locked.

In Galat an a building the adoption of the doctrine of a single tax.

He appealed to secators to listen, for which the was not aprophet, nor the son of the country to what ascend to him to fine and time again cided the attention of the country to what ascend to him to be writin the range of an ordin ry man's vision—the public danger. All his propositions related to the fundamental error which the country had follow into the country had follow into—the danger of allowing a faw men here and a most order. Sambout the adoption of the doctrine of a single tax.

He appealed to secators to listen, for which the was not aprophet, nor the single tax.

In Galat an a builting point of the doctrine of the country to a single tax.

He appealed to secators to listen, for which the was not aprophet, nor the single tax.

In Galat an a builting fell, burying the long appealed to secators to listen, for a single tax.

He appealed to secators to listen, for the was in the was not aprophet, nor the single tax.

In Galat an a builting fell, burying the long appeal to be a sum of the was not appealed to secators to listen, for the single tax.

He appealed to secators to listen, for a single tax.

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by the government officers. He referred to Debs as a men of whom there untry had heard a great deal below, but of which



BENATOR W. A. PEFFER, KANSAP

It was likely to hear very much more set-fore long. Mr. Peller said that when the Pullman company established what the people of the world believed to be an ideal community, in which all should have equal rights and none special privileges, everyone commended it for its pullan-thropy. But the charges for reat and for the necessaries of life were deducted from the men's monthly pay, and when ther wages were reduced the men submitted but asked that their resits and taxes be at sunset. Each child brings a piece of carpet, which he places on the floor, and upon which he sits all day until sunset, when he carries home again his square rug. The children supply their own books, consequently the text-books vary from a bible, a prayer book. read from this morning's papers dispatches of the interview of the Chicago addernion with Vice President Wycke during which the latter iterated and referenced "the Cultman has nothing to arbitrate." As a rule, says the Boston Herald, at the end of the four years' course the information of the four years' course the strong but the maintain cars, it was not his course that the maintain attraction of the four parts of the same but the maintain attraction.

The public schools are substantially were under no more obligations to Public schools are substantially were under no more obligations to Public schools are substantially exception that the sexes are taught in but this was not me to talk of contracts separate buildings. Religious instruc-fion is given in the schools, the church-alor who had so often champloned the es deeming it unnecessary to support come of the workingmen should talk of Sunday schools. As all the children are of one faith, there is no religious conflict. The course of study in the schools is very hard, because of the different languages spoken in the several sections of the country. Even the country. Even the several sections of the country. Russian language is studied. In summer the private schools are held out of doors.

PURITY OF WATER.

Sensiter Davis, speaking of the Kylaresolution, said it was put in at a time
when the triubles in the west were in pris-The popular standards of the purity
of water are clearness, tastelessnass and coloriessness, and yet they are in reality less desirable qualities than are softness, freedom from authorities than are softness.

The ship of state which two weeks age as floring protedly without froutle, was now apon troubled waters. He would not beat of parties, but Democrate, Reputiliis and Populists should unite in restor-

General Gordon of Georgia followed to a magnesia, particularly in the form of sulphates, is unfit for use in boilers and houses, while a ground water contains talked of party as did the senator from ing peroxide of Iron will cause much Kansas. The mos which therefored was

law he enforced.

Senator Gordon finished by saying that his treat less for the about that had been shed, but that was so testing compared to the golds of the Republic. The same of to the pride of the Ropublic. The some of toose who made it what we have it will preserve it, be the cost what it would. Loud appliance on the floor and in the gallaries granted the scratter as its fook his sect. Unchecked for everal smooths by the vice president's gavel;

Sanatur Daniel offered a saterlitate for the resultation of the president, declaring that

at to so objection. appropriate till en motion of c. filmk-burn. He righted in Mr. Fantkier to move to take op the bill of the admission of Utah as a scale. The bill was passed with the sense committee amendments and without debots or civising.

In the stouce.

Wassersupers, July 10.—The house to-cal preseduction opening the Uncompan-re and Unitah Indian reservations in in, alletting inside in severalry to the labe and restoring about 2.000,000 present the public dimain. Must of the sy was derived to decime on the the set of 1850 decime seried to refronds non-theory follow to the povernment so so to for-tions words of rollways school could